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LANDRE, C. L. *Mathematisch-technische Kapitel zur Lebensversicherung.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. xxvi, 528.)
Fourth edition, enlarged and revised.

MOLDENHAUER, P. *Allegemeine Versicherungslehre. Das Versicherungswesen, I.* (Leipzig: G. J. Göschen. 1911. Pp. 158. 0.80 m.)
To be reviewed.

RICHARDS, H. M. *Public health and national insurance.* (London: King. 1911. Pp. 71. 6d.)

Author is medical officer of health of Croydon.

SÖHNER, A. *Die private Volksversicherung.* (Tübingen: Mohr. 1911.)

SCHWEDTMANN, F. C. and EMERY, J. A. *Accident prevention and relief. An investigation of the subject in Europe with special attention to England and Germany, together with recommendations for action in the United States of America.* (New York: National Association of Manufacturers. 1911. Pp. xxxvi, 481. \$15.)

Life insurance history, 1848-1910; yearly business of all active United States life insurance companies from organization. (New York: Spectator Co. 1911. Pp. 141. \$5.00.)

Pauperism and Charities

NEW BOOKS

ANDERECK, E. and H. *Armenwesen und Wohltätigkeit. Abgeschlossen auf Ende 1900. III. Heft. Jugend-, Arbeitslosen-, Wittwen- und Altersfürsorge. Bibliographie der schweizerischen Landeskunde.* (Bern: K. J. Wyss. 1911. Pp. ix, 925. 4 m.)

BOSANQUET, H. *The poor law report of 1909.* (London: Macmillan. 1911. 1s.)

A summary explaining the defects of the present system and the principal recommendations of the commission, so far as relates to England and Wales.

LASVIGNES, H. *Essai d'assistance comparée. Encyclopédie internationale d'assistance prévoyance, hygiène sociale et démographie. Assistance, Vol. V.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1911. Pp. 408. 4 fr.)

LELEU, E. *L'assistance publique à Lille, depuis le XI^e siècle.* (Lille: Wilmot-Courtecuisse. 1911. Pp. 32.)

SNOWDEN, G. R. *Guilds of help in England.* (London: Wyman. 1911.)

This report recommends closer relations between the guilds and boards of guardians and considers it important that the guilds should not rely upon general contributions from public funds.

WEBB, S. *Grants in aid. A criticism and a proposal.* (New York: Longmans, 1911. Pp. 135. 5s.)

To be reviewed.

WEBB, S. and B. *The prevention of destitution*. (New York: Longmans. 1911. Pp. viii, 348. \$2.00.)

Propounds a constructive policy which would enable the English nation to do away with the great bulk of involuntary destitution.

Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

Socialism: A Critical Analysis. By OSCAR D. SKELTON. Hart Schaffner and Marx Prize Essays in Economics. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. Pp. ix, 329.)

Of all the recent critiques of socialism Dr. Skelton's book is easily first. It is free from the silly misrepresentations which characterize the only recent work of its kind with which it suggests comparison—Mr. Mallock's *A Critical Examination of Socialism*. In the discussion of socialism as it relates to the family and religion, the author is careful to avoid the vicious practice of gleaning all the incidents and isolated phrases upon which an appeal to passion and prejudice can be based. This is a decided relief in a work avowedly antagonistic to socialism.

It is to be regretted that the writer could not have added to this negative virtue the positive merit of approaching his subject with a more open mind. His bias is too often manifest. To quote only a single example of this: In the discussion of Marx's theory of value Marx is accused of bringing in "by a side door" the factor of utility (p. 117) and of admitting only "grudgingly and imperfectly" the factor of utility in determining value (p. 119). Yet, one need not read outside of the passages from Marx's writings which Dr. Skelton quotes to realize that, whether the Marxian theory of value be accepted or not, it cannot be denied that recognition of the importance of utility is a fundamental postulate of the theory. In dealing with the socialist movement Dr. Skelton again and again imputes something very like dishonesty to the leaders of the movement because they have from time to time changed their programs. This is especially true in his discussion of the changed attitude of the party toward the farmers, especially in France and the United States. "Vote-catching" is his only explanation. The fact that there has been an honest and frank recognition of the fact that Marx was wrong in his prediction that the independent farm must disappear, swallowed up in an immense centralized agricultural industry; and that the fundamental aim of socialism in no wise requires the